

1198. or 10

THE  
HISTORY  
OF the  
KINGDOME  
OF  
PORTV GAL,  
With a Description thereof, and  
it's Origināl and Growth:  
*As also it's Conquest by Philip  
the II. King of Spain.*

With it's Restauration under John  
the IV<sup>th</sup>, Father of Alphonso  
the VI<sup>th</sup>, now KING.

*By a Person of Quality.*



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## READER,

**H**ere present unto thee  
in this following Histo-  
ry, the whole State, and  
various Fortunes of the Kingdome  
of Portugal: In which, though  
briefly, yet exactly are delineated  
the changes and vicissitudes of  
the Lusitanian Affaires; and  
wherein likewise is represented a  
People so zealous of their Princes  
Interest, as is not to be parallel'd  
in these later Ages. I dare say,  
though you have seen and read  
many Relations, yet not anywhere  
in there is such a Concentration  
of all Concernments to a Nation  
as in this. And also you will finde

A. 2. some

some notable Remarques concerning the Kingdome of Spain, worthy observation. Now as this Discourse so full of choice Variety, hath yielded me pleasure in the collecting; so, I question not but that it will afford thee a suitableness of satisfaction and delight in the Reading. Vale.

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Pag. 10. lin. 3. after Throne, read  
The said Alphonso Henry following.



## The Genealogie of the K I N G S of Portugal, from the beginning of that Kingdome unto this present.

Anno 1099. **H**enry of Lorrain, Ne-

phew to the Earle of Burgundy, and born at Beçanson, married Teresia, the Daughter of Alphonſo the 6<sup>th</sup> King of Castile and Leon, with whom he had in Dowry the Earldome of Portugal, and governed as Earl with great honour and renown

12. Yeares

1139. I. Alphonſo Henry his Son governed as Earl of Portugal 28. yeares, and was this year honoured with the title of King of Portugal, by the Sovereigns of Castile and Leon, for his gallant demeanour shown in the Battel of Ourique, where five Ma-

humetan

humetan Kings with an Army of  
400000. men, were by his valour and  
conduct overthrown; and the same  
Title confirmed on him by Alexander  
the 6. Pope, & reigned King 45.Y.  
1184. II. Sanches the first son  
of Alphonso Henry reigned 28.Y.  
1212. III. Alphonso the 2. son  
of Sanches 11.  
1223. IV. Sanches 3. son of Al-  
phonso 2. 34.  
1257. V. Alphonso the 3. Bro-  
ther of Sanches 2. 22.  
1279. VI. Dennis the son of  
Alphonso 3. 48.  
1325. VII. Alphonso 4. the son  
of Dennis 32.  
1357. VIII. Pedro son of Al-  
phonso 4. 10.  
1367. IX. Ferdinando the son  
of Pedro, the last King of the lawfull  
issue of Henry of Lorraine 18.  
1384. X. John the base son of  
Pedro 48.  
1433. XI. Edward the son of  
John

John, and of the Lady Philip of Lan-  
caster 5.  
1438. XII. Alphonso the 5. son  
of Edward 43.  
1481. XIII. John 2. son of  
Alphonso 5. 14.  
1495. XIV. Emanuel the Ne-  
phew of Edward, by his son Ferdi-  
nand Duke of Visio 26.  
1521. XV. John 3. son of E-  
manuel 38.  
1557. XVI. Sebastian the Ne-  
phew of John 3. by his son Don John,  
who was unfortunately slain in the  
field of Alcazar in Africa 21.  
1578. XVII. Henry the Car-  
dinal, son of King Emanuel, the last  
of the male issue of Henry of Lor-  
aine 2.  
1580. XVIII. Philip the 2.  
of Spain, and first of Portugal, son of  
Charles King of Castile, and the 5.  
Emperour of that name, and of the  
Lady Isabel his wife; Daughter of  
Emanuel 18.  
1598.

1598. XIX. Philip the 3. of Spain, and 2. of Portugal

1621. XX. Philip the 4. of Spain, and 3. of Portugal; during his Reign the Portugueses weary of the Spanish Government, chose for their King

1640. XXI. John Duke of Braganza, son of Theodosius, son of Katherine, daughter of Prince Edward, Son of Emanuel King of Portugal, who was in the year aforesaid proclaimed King by the Title of John the fourth, King of Portugal, Algaives, Africa, Arabia, India, Brasile, and the Isles of Terceras, &c.

1656. XXII. Alphonso the 6. now King of Portugal.



The History of the  
K I N G D O M E  
O F  
P O R T U G A L,  
From it's Original to this present.

**P**ortugal is a part of Spain, lying upon the furthest borders of the Ocean. It bordereth upon the East, with the Kingdome of Castile upon the West, with the great Ocean, upon the North with Gallicia, and towards the South with the Atlantick Sea, and Andalusia.

*zia.* It contains in circuit 850. miles, whereof 400. run along the seashoar; the rest is mainland, which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18. Cities, with many great villages & Castles, in number above 470. Three of these Cities have *Archbishopricks*, *Braga*, *Lisbone* & *Euora*, whereof the first is Lord both spiritual and temporal; nine have their Bishopricks, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Visco*, *Porto*, *Miranda*, *Portalegre*, *Guardo*, *Leiria*, and *Elvas*; the other five remain without dignity, and those are *Braganza*, *Tavira*, *Lagos*, *Faro*, and *Silves*. These last four be in the Kingdome of *Algarves*, whereof one Bishop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are most famous,

fainous, *Tagus* and *Duero*: the first runneth by the walls of *Lisbone*, and at six or seven miles Distance payeth his tribute to the Ocean, the other by the City of *Porto* doth the same. From their mouches unto the City there are no Rivers, but as it were armes and bosomes of the Sea; and most assured and capable ports for many great ships, which may sail far up against the stream, but farther in that of *Lisbone*, then the other; whereas many great vessels pass 15. or 20. miles beyond the City. Besides these two ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone* towards the South is *Setuval*, which hath a port capable of many ships. And in *Algarves* is *Tavira*, *Lagos*, and *Villeneuve*, which three are of a reasonable

B 2 capa-

capacity. *Lisbone* is their principal City, on which the whole Realm depends, and is very populous, by the reason of the temperate situation, being distant from the *Aquinditiat* 39. degrees. A great part of this realm was sometimes united to the Crown of *Castile*; but in the year 1099. *Alphonsus* the sixth King of *Castile* gave that part which lyeth Northward in marriage with *Therasia* his bastard Daughter, to *Henry Nephew* to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at *Beçanson*, who coming out of *France* with Count *Raymond* of *Tholouze* his Uncle, who was after Earl of *Gallicia*, went to the warres, which the *Castilians* made against the *Moors* which possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was then

then obscure, poor and restrained within streight limits. This *Henry* govern'd it by the title of Earl for the space of 12. yeates; yet *Alphonse Henry* son and Heir both to the fortunes and virtues of this first Earl, did greatly augment it by his valiant Exploits, taking many places from the *Moores* by fine force, against whom having won a great victory in a pitched field, 1139. viz. when made General of the *Portugal* Army, he encountred five *Mahumetan* Kings, commanding an Army of four hundred thousand *Moores*; which Legion of Locusts were put to flight by his courage and conduct, and became the first Trophies of this valiant Worthy. He was proclaimed King by his soule

6. The History of the  
diers in a place called *Campo d' Ourique*. Which said Title was  
with great honour settled upon  
him by the Soveraigns of *Castile*  
and *Leon* for his gallant Demean-  
our shwon in that Battel. (He had  
governed before the assumption  
of this Title twenty seven yeares  
as Earl of *Portugal*) after he was  
crowned King, he reigned 45.  
yeares with great honour and  
renown. The King , after the  
atchievement of so glorious a  
Battel, made it his endeavour to  
exhibit himself, *Tam Artibus*  
*quam Armis , ex urisque Cesa-*  
*rem , and out of an infinite love*  
to his Countrey , which he ear-  
nestly desired to keep free from  
the vassalage of other Nations,  
and to perpetuate the Royal  
Line of the Native *Portugueses*,  
con-

Kingdome of Portugal. 7  
convented that memorable As-  
sembly of the Three Estates of  
*Portugal* in the Citie of *Eamgo*,  
where were enacted many Laws,  
which they justly account their  
Fundamentals, as unalterable as  
those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, made Sacred by the obser-  
vation of them both by Prince  
and People, to the holy tye of  
which they all oblig'd their  
Faith; these Laws are the ground  
on which, and from whence may  
be ratified & easily justified the  
undoubted Title of the now  
King of *Portugal*.

First, it was enacted, that his  
Son, and Grand-son, and so for-  
ward, should reign after him *in*  
*secula seculorum*, but if the King  
have only Daughters, the Eldest  
should be Queen after her Fa-

ther, upon condition she be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who shall not take upon him the name of a King, untill he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on His head, nor take the righthand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be insisted on, is the last clause which is faithfully transcribed out of the said Laws.

*Sit ista Lex in sempiternum,  
quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat  
maritum de Portugale, ut non ve-  
niat regnum ad extraneos; & si  
casaverit cum Principe extraneo,  
non sit Regina: quia nunquam  
volumus nostrum Regnum ire de  
Portugalensibus qui nos sua forti-  
tudine Reges fecerunt, sine adjuto-*

rio

*rio alieno, per suam fortitudinem  
& cum sanguine suo.*

Let it be a Law for ever, that the King's eldest Daughter marry a Native of *Portugal*, that so the Crown may never descend to strangers; and in case she should marry a Prince that is a stranger, let her not be Queen: for we will never have our Kingdome goe out of the Race of the *Portugals*, who have made us King's by their own Valour, without forreign assistance, by their own valour, and with the effusion of their own bloud.

This Law was put in execution after the death of *Ferdinando*, the ninth King of that Race; for *Donna Beatrice* his Daughter, being married to a forreign Prince,

B. 5. was

was excluded, and King John the First though illegitimate was advanced to the Throne. And following his victory, wonne St. Are<sup>m</sup> and Lisbone, and had the title of King confirmed by Pope Alex<sup>m</sup>ander the Fourth, for a small Tribute. His Successors Alphonse the Third who was Brother to Sanches the Second, both Sonnes of Alphonse the second Son of Sanches the first Son of the foresaid Alphonse Henry, did no lesse augment it by another means. For having before his coming to the Crown married with Matilda Countess of Boulogne in Picardie being now in possession of the Realm, put her away and took to Wife Beatrice bastard Daughter to Alphonse the tenth King of Castile,

Kingdome of Portugal. 11  
surnamed the Wise to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of Algarves. So as their limits being extended as they be at this present, they began after they had subdued the Moors, to war with the Kings of Castile; since which time they did not remain idle, but under John the First, at the perswasion of Henry his Son they wonne much honour in Mauritanie Tingitana, where they became masters of Ceuta, Tanger, and Azila. By reason of these events they extend their hopes yet farther, so as the Islands of Madera, not far distant, and the Terceras lying from Lisbone 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them discovered, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began

12. *The History of the  
gan to coast Africk running a-  
long for many years , untill that  
coming to the other Hemis-  
phere, they discovered all Ethio-  
pia. And although Alphonso  
the Fist renewed the war against  
the Spaniard , yet did they not  
discontinue their navigation ;  
but in the end having made  
peace with the Catholick King  
*Ferdinand*, 1419. they had more  
leasure , to think of their new  
conquest. By these means the  
Realm was much strengthned ,  
both with people & wealth ; but  
much more encreased when as  
*Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and  
Queen of *Castile* , expelled the  
Jews out of their Dominions ,  
being then in great numbers :  
they agreed with *John the Se-  
cond Successour to Alphonse*  
the*

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 13  
the Fifth , paying eight Duckats  
for every person to enter into  
his countrey, upon condition to  
depart at a certain time prefixed ,  
and that the King should ap-  
point them shipping to trans-  
port them. Upon these con-  
ditions there entred about  
20000 Families ; the time of their  
departure being expired , many  
remained slaves , others unwil-  
ling to depart or to lose their  
goods , were baptised ; So as  
under the name of new Chri-  
stians , the greatest part remained  
in *Portugal* unknown , being un-  
distinguished , and allied for mo-  
ney , with some Noble men of  
the Countrey , they laboured to  
be admitted for Citizens. Since  
in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14.  
King , they continued their Na-  
vigation .

vigation with great fervency. His predecessors having many years coasted along Africk, they built a Fort at *Argin*, took the Islands of *Hesperides*, which now are called *Cape-verte*, fortified the Castle of S. *George* in *Ethiopia*, which they call *Mina*: discovered the Princes Island, and that of S. *Thomas*, which lyeth perpendicularly under the Equinoctial. And passing further they entred into League with the Realms of *Congo* and *Angola*, all *Moores*, having passed the great Cape of *Buena Esperanza*, and the Island of St. *Laurence* right against it upon the main lands they became lords of *Soffala*, *Azambique* & *Melinde*. In the time of the said *Emanuel*, they passed the mouth of the Red sea, trafficking

ficking at *Socotra* and *Calalicate*, they did run through the *Persian gulph*, and having passed the mouth of the river *Indus*, they entred into *India*; where first by traffick, and after by force, they landed at *Calicut Cochin* and other places thereabouts, but more strongly then any other place, under the conduct of *Alphonso Albuquerque* a famous Captain at *Goa* (a small Island in the Realm of *Accen*, neer unto the Countrey of *Idalcas*) the which is now a City with an Archishoprick chief of that State; where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary aboard. They have gone along that Coast building small fortresses, & having turned back to the mouth of the said *Gulph*, they became Masters of the Isle of *Ormus*,

*Ormus*, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of *Chant*, *Damane*, *Bazain*, and *Diu*. Upon the point of the coast of *Malabar* (which they call the *Cape of Comery*) turning towards the gulph of *Ganges* they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of *Zeilan*, which some take to be the ancient *Taprobana*, where groweth the best Cinnamon. And having passed the said gulph to the *East* and the mouth of *Ganges*, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden *Chersonesus*, they became Lords of the Town of *Malaca*, 25. miles from the great Island of *Sumatra*, held also of some for *Taprobana*. And passing further not only by their

'Traffick

Traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*, and other Countries in the firm Land, but also by their Navigation they have discovered the greater and lesser *Lava*, the Kingdome of *China*, the great Sea of the Isles of *Molucques*, from whence come all the Cloves and Nutmegs, and the Isle of *Japan*. They have also in the time of *Emanuel* conquered, (opposite to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Buena Esperanza*,) the Province which they call *S. Croix*, commonly called *Brasil*, joyning to *Peru*, running 1500. miles in length; yet stretching not far into the main Land, They have divided it into eight *Captainships*, and have in a manner given it to those that did conquer it, reserving to the King the greatest part

part of the jurisdiction. And although for a time it did seem of small profit, so as the Criminal Judges of *Portugal* did and doe yet still, confine and banish thither Thieves and Murtherers, and such like malefactors; yet being fertile it is greatly inhabited, so as at this day there are great dwellings, and many buildings for sugars. The principal towns be the Bay of *All saints*, and *Pernambuc*. *Emmanuel* being possessed of so large an Empire, had his felicity increased also in the multitude of his children. This man had three wives; of the first, which was *Isabel*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*; widow to *Alphonso*, son to *John* the second of *Portugal*; he had no other children (for she dyed

in

in child birth) but *Michael*, who dyed in the cradle; who had been, as they say, the corner-stone to unite it and *Spain* together. But by his death the *Portugals* lost the Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Arragon*, whereof *Emmanuel & Isabel* his wife were sworn Princes, the issue male of the bloud royal being extinct in *Castile*. His second wife which was *Mary* sister to *Isabel* the daughter of the said *Ferdinando*, brought him many children, viz. six sonnes, and two daughters; *Isabel* was married to *Charles* the fifth Emperour, *Beatrice* to *Charles* the third Duke of *Savoy*; *John* did inherit the Kingdomes, *Lewis* dyed without marrying, leaving behind him *Anthony* his bastard son, who was

was after Prior of Crato, and pretended to the Crown. *Ferdinand* deceased without heirs, so did *Alphonse* who was Cardinal, called by the title of *S. Blasē*, and *Henry* Cardinal by the title of *Quatre Coronas*, this outlived all the rest, and succeeded *Sebastian*. *Edward* married *Isabel* daughter to *James* Duke of *Bragance*; by whom he had *Mary*, which afterwards was married to *Alexander Farnese* Prince of *Parma*, and *Katharine*, wife to *John* Duke of *Bragance*; he had likewise a son, which being born after the death of his father was likewise called *Edward*; this is he, who disfavoured by King *Sebastian* dyed at *Euora* in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was *Leonora* daughter to King

King *Philip* the first of *Castile*, Arch. Duke of *Austria*, who was after married to *Francis* the first, King of *France*; he had none but *Charles*, who dyed young; and *Mary*, who being about 56. yeares old, dyed a Maid at *Lisbonne*, 1578. But returning to *John*, the third son of the second wife, who succeeded *Emanuel* in the Kingdome, 1521. He contracted Marriage with *Katherine*, sister to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and had issue *Mary*, who after was the first wife of *Philip* the second, King of *Castile*; from whom issued *Charles*, who dyed young. The same *John* and *Katherine* had many male children, which died young, one only out-lived the rest, named *John*; who as some say

say dyed young with excessive love of his wife, sister to the said *Philip*, leaving her great with child ; who was after delivered of *Sebastian*, who succeeded his grandfather in the Diademe. 1557. This Prince , being very young, strong of body , very valiant , and fondly desirous to eternize his Name , by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age , began to put his resolution in practice , contriving a War against the *Indians* , but being diverted by his kinsmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies* , they laid before him another project, (the better to dissuade him ) which was to annoy the *Moors* in *Mauritania Tingitana* , which he approved , and put in execution,

pre-

pretending the end of his voyage to be the restoring of *Muley Mahomet* chased out of his Kingdome, by his Uncle *Muley Moluc* ; he passed into *Africk* , with most of his Nobility, and a great Army, where in a pitched field at *Azazir*, he was slain , his Nobility captivated, and his Army utterly diiconfited. This Battell was famous by the death of three Kings , 7. Aug. 1578. *Sebastian* war slain in the Fight, *Muley Mahomet*, in his flight hastily passing the River *Mucazar* was drowned.

But many of the *Portugals* are of opinion that this *Sebastian* was not killed, but that for shame and sorrow returning not home he wandered from place to place

*Muley Moluc*  
died of a na-  
tural disease  
in the time  
of the battel.

place , and at last was found and  
avowed at *Venice*. And from  
thence carried ~~to~~<sup>to</sup> ~~Spain~~<sup>the</sup> where  
he was kept three dayes & three  
nights in a dark Dungeon, with-  
out any sustenance , but a knife  
and an halter : brought into  
*Spain* by the King's command ,  
where at last he dyed. A man  
in whom so many circumstances  
met to make up a truth, that the  
very *Spaniards* use to say , that  
either he was the true *Sebastian*,  
or else the Devil in his likeness.  
This valiant and unfortunate  
*Sebastian*, being thus unhappily  
taken away , the old Cardinal  
*Henry* took the reines into his  
own hands, which he held about  
a year and half. In which space  
many made claim to the succe-  
sion. The Catholick King *Philip*

the Second put himself formost, being born of *Isabell* the eldest Daughter of *Emanuel*. *John Duke of Bragance* challenged the Realm as the right of *Katherine* his Wife, alledging that he was nearer unto the succession, then the Catholick King , being (although a woman ) daughter to the said *Edward*, Brother to the said *Isabell*. And that by the fundamental Law of *Portugal*, made in the Convention at *Lamego* , which both Prince and People were sworn to observe ; none could challenge the Crown of *Portugal* but himself. That Law excluding the Females from succession to the Crown , if not married to a Native *Portugal*. *Alexander the Prince of Parma* , Sonne to

*Octavius Farnesse* did pretend it  
for his eldest Son *Rainacius*, as  
male, issued from *Mary* the eldest  
Daughter to the said *Edward*, Si-  
ster to the said *Katherine*. *Em-  
mell Phillipert* Duke of Savoy al-  
though Son to *Bearrice*, younger  
Sister to the Catholick King *phonse* his Brother married with  
Mother, and younger then the *Matilda* then Countesse of *Bul-*  
said King, did not yet leave of *loign* in *Picardy*, and that after  
his pretensions, but with greater by the weaknesse of *sanches*, the  
modesty. The peoples pretensions people with the consent of Pope  
was not unconsidered, for *Honorius* the Third, called in *Al-*  
that the Issue male of rhei King *phonse* to be Tutor and Gover-  
failing, they pretended the elevisor of the Realm, and although  
etion to belong to them, that at his coming he did but usurp,  
grounded it, that women did yet soon after, the King dying  
never succeed; but in an inter without heirs, the Earl did law-  
reign, a woman was excluded fully inherit the Crown, having  
and *John* the First, King of *Portugal* had before by his *French* Wife  
*gal* chosen by the people. The some Children, who understand-  
pretention of *Katherine de Medici* her Husband to be King, and

dices Queen-mother of *France*,  
was likewise fortified with lively  
reasons by her Embassadours:  
the ground was, That when as  
*Sanches* the Second reigned in  
*Portugal*, whom they called *Ca-*  
*pello* for the habit he used, *Al-*  
Sister to the Catholick King *phonse* his Brother married with  
*Matilda* then Countesse of *Bul-*  
said King, did not yet leave of *loign* in *Picardy*, and that after  
his pretensions, but with greater by the weaknesse of *sanches*, the  
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*gal* chosen by the people. The some Children, who understand-  
interpretention of *Katherine de Medici* her Husband to be King, and

not to return any more to *Bul-  
loign*: she went to him into *Por-  
tugal*, but for that *Alphonse* now  
King did treat a Marriage in *Ca-  
stille*, to have the Kingdome of  
*Algarves* in dower, as he after  
had, she was neither seen nor  
received by him; The Queens  
Embaſſadours therefore infer-  
red, that all the Kings which had  
succeeded him, and his children,  
had as bastards unjustly usurped  
and that the Kingdome ought to  
return by direct line, to the heir  
of the lawfull children of *Al-  
phonſe* and the Countels of *Bol-  
loign*, whom they laid to be  
Queen *Katherine* of *Medices*  
Daughter to *Lawrence* of *M-  
dices*, and *Magdalena* of *Bulloign*  
the only remainder in direc-  
Line of that house, and heir to

the County, the which al-  
though she did not then pos-  
ſeſſe, being incorporate by  
the Kings of *France*, as a mat-  
ter of importance ſeated upon  
the limits of *Flanders* and *Eng-  
land*; yet they gave unto the  
Queen in recompence the Earl-  
dome of *Loranguel* which ſhe  
enjoyed. Lastly, *Anthony*,  
Prior of *Crato*, ſon of *Levis* who,  
was brother to the King *Henry*,  
ſought the Crown, ſaying he  
was legitimate; and that this  
opinion of Bastardie was only  
fixt, and dropt as an Asperſion  
upon him to put him in an inca-  
pacity of intitling himſelf to the  
Diadem of *Portugal*. But King  
*Henry* being desirous to prefer  
the title of *Katharine* of *Bragan-  
ce*, pronounced him illegitimate,

and when he appealed to the Pope, a second sentence passed against him, whereby he was deprived not onely of title, but of all honours, and commodities, and banished the Countrey. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devotion, by the means of his Confessor; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, & promises, by the ministry of the Duke of *Offuna*, and *Christopher de Mora* his Ambassadours; and transported many thousands of old souldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Flanders* into *Spain*, 1580, to be ready for all occasions against *Portugal*; which in the year following he had occasion to employ: for King *Henry* dying, and the goverment of the

Realm

Realm by the appointment of the Estates and the King in his life time, being settled in the hands of five Governours; three of them were corrupted by the *Spaniard*; which the Estates mistrusting dissolved; they themselves being likewise divided, the greatest part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours seemed to prepare for war; under which pretence they dispatched all gentlemen of sort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto several charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from trust, when their intent was to be rid of those, who being present hindered their resolu-

C 4 tions;

tions ; and yet being absent, could do no good, because they could do nothing but by commission ; yea the *Spanish* pistollets , and hope to rise ( although by treachery ) prevailed so far, as that *Lewis Caesar*, chief Purveyour, sometimes with one let, sometimes with another , expressly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip the Second* being assisted with these Partisans , though he could not pretend so far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being descended from a daughter whose brother's Heirs must in all reason be preferred before hers; yet to acquire a Kingdome which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the dis inheriting of all right, caused his

Martial

Martial favourite the Duke of *Alva*, who was General of the Army to take the field ; who entered the Frontiers , and seized upon divers Towns by accord, which the populars hearing of, which were with *Anthony* at St. *Arem* proclaimed him King, that so they might have a head to their confused body. After which *Anthony* repaired to *Lisbone*, and there was sworn , sent the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setubal*, whence he expelled the Gouvernours, who there had intended to admit the *Spanish* Gallies, so that all the places about *Lisbone* were at his devotion. But *Alva* very much prevailed , as well through his own good discipline ; as the inconstancy , headinesse , and unskilfulness of

C s. his

his enemies: so that he soon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithstanding the Pope, (thinking it not convenient in reason of State, that the Catholick King, whose power already was so formidable in *Italy*, should grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom) had sent his Legate to exhort him to desist from Armes, offering himself a Judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants: but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromise, whereof he was already assured, deceived him with delayes so long, until the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* encreased as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the greatest part of the Nobilitie making

*Kingdom<sup>e</sup> of Portugal.* 35  
making their peace with the enemy to their best advantage, no hope of relief remaining from other Countries, (a foundation built upon succours from the enemies illwillers, being alwayes unsure, since they will not declare themselves, unless their companion be strong:) and his Army which he had leavied, being composed, either of unwilling minds or unable bodies, since all were Mechanicks, Mariners, Slaves, or Religious persons, whose vaunts before the fight did more inflame, than their valour in fight did defend him, whom they had inflamed. Yet such as they were, they banded together under the leading of *Anthony*, at *Alcantara* expecting the Enemy, 1580. where they

they were put to rout, chased to *Lisbone* walls, and the Suburbs sacked, a thousand Portugals being slain in fight, partly in their trenches, and partly at the defence of a Bridge, where they made a valorous resistance. *Anthony* fled to *Viana*, whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d' Avila* Mareschal of the field, that in the habit of a mariner, he hardly escaped in a small Boat, both captivity from his pursuers, and drowning through the violence of wind and waves. The year 1581. following, he escaped into *France* from *Saintval* in a *Flemish* ship, which he did hire, by the aid of a woman, and a religious person, where he incited the Duke of *Alençon* to annoy the Catholick King.

King in *Brabant*; and the Queen-mother ( who seemed discontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the course of Justice by the violence of arms) to assist him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who stood out in his cause, and had vanquished *Peter de la Balde* with the losse of 400. of his men who had been sent thither to reduce those Islands to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony's* faction, excepting the Religious and some few particulars, and received the oath of allegiance to him.

himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian* Fleet , under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and *Monsieur Brisack*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of Saint Croix with a strong Army , who joined with the *French* near the Island *St. Michael* in a bloudy Fight , wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain , much bloud spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil , and yet not so weakened , but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion , from whence he afterwards sailed into *France* leaving *Emanuel de Silua* Governor

nour

nour behind. After the report of this Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of *Portugal* to be good departed into *Castile* , leaving Cardinal *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria* Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son *Don Philip*, because *Don Diego* his eldest Son wa<sup>e</sup> deceased. But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. the year following he sent the Marquesse of *S<sup>t</sup>.Croix* with a greater Navy then before to the Islands , where 1200. *French* under the leading of *Monsieur du Chasses* being joyned with those *Portugals* which were under *Emanuel de Silua* made a valiant resistance, but being oppressed with so great a number of enemies , being 10000.

10000. trained Soldiers at least: the *French* yielded upon composition, and *Emanuel de Silua* was taken and beheaded. After which *Victory Faiole* likewise was reduced to obedience after some small resistance, with the rest of those Islands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of *Portugal* brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued so for the space of sixty years, when suddenly dispossessed by a Potent Party appearing for *John Duke of Braganza* descended from *Edward* the youngest Son of *Emmanuel King of Portugal*, which wrought so cunningly and successfully in his behalf, That the

King

King of *Spain* was sooner dispossed of the Kingdome of *Portugal* than he heard of any plot or practice set on foot against him.

Now for fuller satisfaction concerning the exclusion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, it is necessary to relate the particulars of that History.

There have ever been a certain Antipathy and enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard* and *French*. But since they have been subject to the Kings of *Spain*, they have been so averse from the Government that the Parish Priests and Preachers at the end of their Mass and Sermons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to say two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would please

please our Saviour & the blessed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Castillians*, expecting always some favourable occasion to make an universal Revolt.

Notwithstanding, in the year 1636. the new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally imposed, that is Five per Cent. upon all Estates & Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdom on fire, had it not been quenched by the great care of the *Infant: Margaret* of *Savoy*, the King's Aunt, their Governess.

The Court of *Spain* observing

ing hereupon the inclinations of that people to an universal revolt, resolved to use the best means to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Bragance*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not only of *Portugal*, but of all *Spain*, and (which was more then all) had an undoubted right to the Crown of *Portugal*, and therefore certainly it was a cruel pity in *Philip* the second, to seize upon this Kingdom, and yet to leave the pretender to the Crown, not only alive, but greater & higher then ever he was: It being an infallible Maxime, That nothing can be sufficient to secure his Loyalty, who

who hath power enough to justify  
disloyalty. To make sure of the  
Duke, they first offered him the  
Government of *Milan*, which  
he modestly refused, resolving  
not to stirre forth of *Portugal*.  
Hercupon the Count *Olivarez*,  
Duke of S. *Lucar*, was resolved  
to try all wayes imaginable; to  
which the Rebellion of *Catalo-*  
*nia* seemed to offer a fit opportu-  
nity for this design; for the Count  
*Olivarez* politickly gave out  
that the King was to go in per-  
son against the *Catalonians*; and  
therefore that all the Nobility in  
the King's Dominions were to  
appear within four Months at *Ma-*  
*drid*, to wait upon the King in this  
Expedition. But the Duke of *Braga-*  
*gance* wel knowing the affection  
of the *Portugals*, and suspicion of

the

the *Castilians*; to the end that  
he might take off the one, and  
assure the other, retires himself  
to his Country-house, there to  
follow his Hunting; excusing  
himself to the Count *Olivarez*,  
that his affairs at present were in  
so bad a condition, that he could  
not appear abroad with that  
splendor and dignity that be-  
came a person of Quality;  
and that he was confident he  
could doe his Majesty better  
service by staying at home  
when all the rest of the Nobility  
were gone forth. This answer  
much augmented the former su-  
spitions of the Count *Olivarez*;  
wherefore he resolved to make  
use of the most exquisite dissi-  
mulation that ever he had done  
in all his life; and because it was

a

*The History of the*  
 a most ticklish affair, an extraordinary caution and subtily was necessary: First then, the Count Olivarez by Letters assures the Duke of Bragance he was well satisfied with his reasons, and of his good inclination to his Majesties service. Secondly, to make a shew of true amity, seemed to be very compassionate of what regarded the Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he assured him that the King was verily well content that he should continue there, and to testify unto him the confidence and trust was repos'd in him, made him General of all the *Militia* of *Portugal*, leaving it to his choice to reside in what place he pleased near *Lisbone*; and to supply his present necessity, sent him

him sixty thousand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the Count Olivarez appeared to those that saw only the outside of the busie, so strange and so prejudicial to the Kings interest, that they cryed out, This was the very way to lose all, the rather because by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Country-house, he was now exposed to the view of the *Lisbonians*, in whose thoughts the House of *Bragance* hath ever been represented as right heir to that Crown, that his presence must needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals*, and new kindle their desires to have a King of their own.

Lastly, That the *Militia* of *Portugal* was put into those very hands

hands that aspired to the See : for acquaintance he had with his  
 pter : but this kind of dealing , had instructed him to  
 was the Count Olivarez's order stand upon his guard. In the  
 'nary course , who was oft heard mean time the Infante Marga-  
 to brag that he gained much upon whose shoulders all  
 more by such counterfeit Cargos the good and bad events of Por-  
 fes , then with downright threaten Portugal was like to fall , amazed at  
 It was never Olivarez's intention these manifest opportunities of  
 to trust the Duke of Bragance Revolt were offered to the  
 but to carry the businesse so , the Duke , advertised the King there-  
 the Duke might trust him. And by divers Letters , whereunto  
 indeed , what greater testimonie he received cold answers , full of  
 of confidence could have bee Riddles and darkness ; the ob-  
 it imagined , then to send the Duke scurity whereof a little after  
 near Lisbone , give him the com- seemed much greater ; For ,  
 mand of all the Forces , and sup without giving her any notice ,  
 ply him with monies . All the all the Spaniards that kept Garri-  
 crafts and subtleties no doubt son in St. John's Castle , which  
 had bin strong enough to have commanded Lisbone , were  
 charmed the Dukes spirit , and drawn forth , at a time when the  
 to have made him to confide safety and security of the whole  
 in Olivarez , but that the partie Kingdome depended upon the

50 *The History of the  
Castles strength ; & that strength  
upon the fidelity of those Spanish  
soldiers ; but it was a stra-  
tagem wherein consisted the  
last attempt of Olivarez to secure  
the Duke ; and that his cunning  
might not be discovered , but lie  
hid for a time, staid 'till Summer,  
1640. before he would invite  
afresh the Duke to come to  
Court , which he did at length  
by a large Letter ; wherein after  
ample testimonies of affection ,  
he much commended the Loy-  
alty of the Duke , his vigilancie  
and diligence in his Office of  
General ; and the happy effects  
of his authority over the *Portu-  
gals* ; then represented unto him  
the sad condition of the Monar-  
chy , by reason of the disorders of  
*Flanders* , disasters of *Italy* , and  
the*

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 51  
the great preparations of the  
Turk ; but chiefly because of the  
most powerfull Enemies of the  
*French* , already entred into  
*Spain* by the assistance of the  
*Catalonians* : that the only way to  
save the Kingdome , was to chase  
away these last , but that this  
could not be well effected but by  
a vigorous assistance of all the  
*Grandees of Spain* , of which he  
was the chief ; He might by his  
presence , and with a good num-  
ber of his Tenants , give exam-  
ple to others ; and that to this  
end his Majesty expected him  
every moment , with design to  
Honour him , & conferre upon  
him priviledges and dignities of  
high concernment . Now al-  
though the Duke of *Bragance*  
was reputed a man not very well

versed in the world, yet he carried himself with so much wisdom and discretion, that after he had supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refused to go in person; but using craft against craft, retired himself to his Countrey house, so that he might take off a suspicion of jealousy, that he plotted anything against the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this used all fair means, because he saw there was no hope of prevailing otherwise, insomuch that by reciprocal dissimulation each of them laboured to give testimonie of singular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occasions, observing these proceedings,

and foreseeing what would be the issue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, protesting that if speedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome must needs be lost: the King hereunto gave no answer; but Duke *Olivarez* in his Letters useth her like a silly woman, fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdome, bidding her, that if she comprehended not the mysteries of State, at least she should not discover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* sent secret Instructions to *Don Lopez de Oñate*, and *Don Antonio de Oquendo*, after they had relieved Flanders with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coast of Portugal; and so soon as the Duke of Bragance should

come aboard the ships, according to the duty of his place, and new office, they should set sail and bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it being thought necessary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdome of superfluous humours, a great number of Soldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humours, that had been much stirred by the divers discontents and distaste which generally was taken against *Michael Vasconzellos* chief *Secretary of State*, who taking upon him the manage of all affairs, leaving to the *Infanta* onely the bare Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed absolute-

ly according to his own will and pleasure, being a man of unsufferable petulance, and set as Controller of his Mistresses actions: and in *Madrid* the principal affairs of *Portugal* were managed by *Don Diego Suarez*, Father in law to *Vasconzellos*. These, with some other miscarriages, were the true occasions of that general revolt, which was contrived in few dayes, and executed in fewer houres. For as soon as some of the chief Nobility met privately together: viz. *Don Antonio de Almeyda*, *D. Antonius Dalmada*, *Petrus Mendoza*, *Franciscus de Mello*, and *Georgius de Mello* his brother, all men of Noble extraction, wise, and well in yeares. They began the discourse

of the many grievances , intol-  
lerable taxations , pride and ar-  
rogancy of the *Castilians* that  
were Officers of State, in parti-  
cular of the tyranny of *Vascon-  
zello*s , their Liberties violated,  
their Clergy impoverished, their  
Nobility destincd for slaug-  
ter, their Countrey ruined, and  
all their Priviledges engraven  
upon a Marble pillar , exposed  
to the publick view , violated  
and infringed, &c. They began  
to propound with themselves,  
how they might find a Remedy  
for the freeing their Countrey of  
those insufferable Thralldomes,  
and restore it to it's pristine Pri-  
viledges. And suddenly they re-  
solved to have the judgement  
of *Don Gondicale's Couttingho*, an  
ancient, grave, and discreet man,

and in great esteem and authori-  
ty with the *Portugueses* , and in  
whom they could well confide;  
being alwayes ready both in zeal  
and judgement to shew his love  
to his Countrey : but at that  
time by infirmity of body forc't  
to keep his chamber. When the  
matter was propounded, he  
presently commended the enter-  
prise, but thought it very diffi-  
cult; therefore advised them to  
secrecy, and to deliberate all oc-  
currences. They likewise for  
the satisfaction of their consci-  
ences advised with *D. Kodriques  
de Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*,  
concerning the lawfullnesse of  
this great Affair , whether they  
might prosecute without sin.  
The Reverend Bishop at first  
hearing was amazed at such an

D s unlook't

58. *The History of the  
unlook't for a Message.* But  
upon some mature thoughts,  
told them, it was true, and he  
could not deny but that the  
Kings of *Spain* had usurped the  
Crown of *Portugal* for some long  
time. But wish't them to be well  
advised, for the *Castilians* were  
watchfull and powerfull. It was  
proposed at the same private  
meeting to change it into a Com-  
monwealth; But the Archbishop  
of *Lisbone* with powerfull rea-  
sons made abortive that design  
presently at the first motion of it  
to him, and set their thoughts  
upon endeavouring to win the  
Duke of *Bragance* to accept of  
the Crown. The Duke's name  
was *John*, son to *Theodosius*, son  
to *Katherine*, who was daughter  
to *Edward*, son to *Emanuel* King

of

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 59.  
of *Portugal*. So it was agreed  
that one *Don Gaston Cottigno*  
should make this overture to  
the Duke, who went immedi-  
ately to his Highnesse at His  
Countrey house at *Villa Vicoso*  
the Court of the Duke of *Bra-  
gance*, and there told him of the  
general discontent of the peo-  
ple, of the general consent of the  
Nobility and Clergy to receive  
Him as their King; and that the  
present conjuncture of affairs  
seemed to invite him to em-  
brace without delay so pro-  
fitable and necessary a design; for  
that now the House of *Austria*  
was at a low ebb, distracted with  
Wars on every side, all the forces  
of *Spain* employed against *Ca-  
ratonia*; that they could not want  
assistance from *France*, and  
others.

others that were jealous of the greatnesse of that House; that now was the time for him to recover that Right which hath been so long detained from his Ancestors ; that Fortune sel-dom offers a man a Kingdonie; that this opportunity being let slip, in vain might He hereafter hope for the like, or for succour from the *Portugals*, when He shall be clapt in prison at *Madrid*; that if He would not take it upon Him, the whole Kingdome was resolved to change it into a *Republick*, and then He should not only be equalized with the rest of low condition, but hated by all, and looked up-on as one who refused to be an instrument of His Countries Liberty, and so should be the most

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 61  
most unhappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told him he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him, but that this was a businesse of such weight, that it required a more mature deliberation ; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no me-dium betwixt the Crown and the Halter.

The next night communica-ting the whole businesse to his Wife, who is sister to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Woman of a Manly courage, fit for such a bold Enterprise; and wavering with himself whether he had bet-ter consent to the Nobility, or fly to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly

briefly spake to him; My Friend, If thou goest to Madrid , thou runnest the hazard of losing thy Head ; if thou acceptest the Crown , thou runnest the same hazard; If then thou must perish, better die nobly at home, then basely abroad : At which words the Duke was so animated, that he came forth of his Closet, and bad one of his Confidants, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, goe and acquaint the Nobility , that he was resolved to undertake the same Enterprise , and run the same hazard with them all ; this was in the beginning of Novemb. 1640. whereupon , immediately, ( for this businesse could not suffer delay ) the Nobility about Midday dispersed themselves into several places of the City , as they

they had agreed; some amongst the guard of *Swisses*; some towards the lodging of the *Infante*; some to the *Castle*; others to the *Spanish Fleet* in the Haven; others to the *Spanish Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Vasconzellos*: And at the hour appointed , a Pistoll being shot off near the Palace , the next fell upon the *Swisse* guard; and others hearing of the noise of them, fell on in their appointed stations, made themselves Masters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swisse* who made resistance, besides *Vasconzellos*, who was killed in his Chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick spectacle to the people. Others presenting them-

64. *The History of the  
themselves before the Vice-  
Queen*, she told them, That if  
this insurrection had no other  
aim but to revenge themselves  
upon *Vasconzellos*, she assured  
them upon returning to their o-  
bedience, to gain a general par-  
don from the King. But she  
was answered, That as for their  
most unjust grievances they had  
now received satisfaction upon  
*Vasconzellos*, and had no other  
King but *Don John* the Fourth.  
Hereupon the cry went all over  
*Lisbone*, *God save King John*; and  
from one of the clock till three  
all shops were shut; but then all  
were again set open with so great  
joy and content of the Citizens,  
that all rancour and malice set a-  
part, the most inveterate ene-  
mies embraced one another with  
tears

Kingdome of Portugal. 65  
tears of joy. The *Infanta* for  
more security they removed a  
way from the Palace to the house  
where anciently the *Infanta's*  
of *Portugal* were wont to dwell,  
leaving her some Souldiers to  
guard her. The Archbishop of  
*Lisbone* went in solemn proce-  
ssion through the City, and to en-  
courage the people , and fix  
them the better in their resolu-  
tions in chusing a new King,  
made use of one of the nails  
wherewith Christ was nail'd to  
the Crosse, which he carried in  
his hand , thereby authorizing  
this insurrection with an act of  
Religion, to intimate to the peo-  
ple, that all was ordained by the  
special providence of Heaven ,  
and that in defending the just  
right and Cause of the Duke of  
*Bragance*,

*Bragance & the Liberties of Portugal*, they should defend the cause of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made use of certain old *Prophecies & new Prodigies*, that in the person of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Christ to King *Alphonso* just as he was ready to give battel to the five Kings of the *Moors*, by which he was promised not only victory, but that he and his generations should reign to the *sixteenth Generation*, at which his Race should be thought extinct, but should flourish again when it should be least of all thought upon: They made their observations also upon the day, being the first of *December*, on which day the City was recovered out of the hands of the

*Moors*,

*Moors*, and seized upon by *Philip the Second*, so that it was a day fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongst other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vasconzellos* was killed, there were found so great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the Room. Also, that the plot should be kept secret so long time, (for it was plotted some weeks before it was executed,) was reckon'd as a great wonder, that among so many persons of different degrees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the design should be kept undiscovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a

*City*

City so wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdom should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the *Duke*; not one person gainsaying, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards*, should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away, and the quiet of the Kingdome settled without the effusion of more bloud then of two or three persons. The Marquesse *de la Puebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other of the principal *Spaniards*, were secured as Hostages for those *Portugals* that should be found at *Madrid*, or elsewhere in the Catholic King's Dominions. Thursday following the Duke made

his

his entry into *Lisbone*, with the general acclamations of all sorts, crying, *God save King John*, all the Canons discharging, Bells ringing, with Bonfires and Fire-works for three nights following. And the more to gain the peoples affections, divers impositions were taken off, prisoners set at liberty, and Offices conferr'd upon the Race of those whose Ancestors had enjoyed the same under the natural Kings of *Portugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or Lay-men or women, brought in their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to make money for the maintenance of this new Kingdome. The Clergy brought in as a gift six hundred thousand Crowns, the Nobility four hundred thousand,

70     *The History of the  
Sand, and the people one Million  
of Gold.*

The 15 of December the King was sworn, and January the 28. following, was declared & confirmed in a general Assembly of Parliament of the Three States, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons of that Kingdome.

The King sent a courteous Complement by some Nobles to the *Infanta Margareta* of Savoy, Governess for the King of Spain assuring her of all civil usage befitting a Princess of her quality, desiring her withal to forbear all discourse whereby she might instill into his subjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his most just and righteous cause. But she notwithstanding, with much

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 71  
much boldnesse, after many expressions of thankfulness to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to those Nobles to lay aside all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already passed; nor is any Rhetorick powerful enough to perswade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain Garb and sober Diet; often saying, that great personages ought to be affable, and that any clothes become them, and any Diet nourisheth them; he is very active of body, few there are that can out-run him; and indeed he hath run well that hath gain-

Kingdome of Portugal. 81  
ed a Crown. He had by his wife and Holland, but cheifly into Ca-  
the sister of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, many sons and daugh-  
ters.

Thus was the Kingdome of Portugal, the best pearl in the King of Spain's Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of situation, above all other that Kings Dominions, lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull at Sea. With it revolted all the *Albricias*, as they call it, A *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Inward*. for bringing of good dies, all upon the coast of Africa, but onely one Town called *Ceara*, which is the only place People having forfeited all their that belonged to the Portugal Kings, that is now in the hand of the Spaniard.

Immediately Embassadours and all the Nobles his followers, were dispatched into England to dispose amongst his Loyal and

*Kingdome of Portugal.* 81  
all the Court at Madrid, onely the Conde Duke came laughing

to the King (some would there collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new Laws)

and demanded of his Majesty *law* newes: for that his Majesty was

now absolute over Portugal, (the People having forfeited all their Privileges by their Rebellion)

estate of the Duke of Bragance, and

E Subjects:

**Subjects:** Although others imagine with more reason, that the *Conde Duke* inwardly resented that business more then any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe their designes, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia*, *France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a Marques of *Portugal* affected to the *Castillian* faction, & an Archbishop, who resented not the Duke of *Bragance*, while Duke, and much less now, being proclaimed King, who conspired together, and first

first added to their Counsels the son of the said Marques and the Nephew of the Archbishop, as also one who had been formerly servant to *Vasconcellos* the late Secretary, and a *Jew* who had formerly lived in *Spain*; and four others, who, very vainly conceited they could turn the wheel of Fortune for the *Spanish* Advantage, (although they could not be so blind as not to perceive the general content, which the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons, did take in the enjoyment of their new King, and newly regained Priviledges and Liberties.) And to that end they layd their Plot to destroy the King, and bring both the Nobility and people of *Portugal* into extrem Q.

very, which was to be performed as followeth: They appointed the first day of *August*, in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire, and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King, his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of this Plot on Thursday the 25. of *July*. But yet to show to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdome. It is not known to this day by what means he had notice of it. But he very wisely took no notice, but ordered the Trained Bands to exercise their Armies on a prefixt day, and the same day in the morning a general Coun-

Counsel, and with his own hands wrote several letters, wherein he gave to every particular man, in whom he had a sure confidence, a charge not to open those Letters; but just at such an hour, *viz.* at one of the clock, and to do as was therein commanded. So every man as he had instructions took so many of the Train'd Bands as was necessary, and at the same instant all the complotters were seized on; and being examined and condemned, a Scaffold was built in the great Market place of *Lisbone* called *Rocio*, and the Marquess and the Archbishop were beheaded; the rest were hanged, being a just punishment for their treachery.

This Plot thus discovered &  
E. 3. prevented,

prevented, the Count *Olivarez* fell on new projects; but it happen'd to him as to others who depend much upon their own wit & policy, that he was ruin'd by the weight of his own Coun-sels.

Now because there are so many things worthy of considera-tion in the Rise and Fall of this great Person, who had the sole managery of the Kingdome of *Portugal* for the King of *Spain*, I thought fit for entertainment of the Reader, to annex briefly some particulars for that end.

*Don Jaspar de Guzman* son of *Don Henry Count de Olivarez*, was born in *Rome*, and drew his first breath in the Palace of *Nero*.

Being the third Son of his Family; He betook himself to the

the study of the Law at *Salaman-ca*, where he was Corrival with three Learned persons for a Pre-bendary at *Sevill*, which he ob-tained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when *Don Baltazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip* the third upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth, then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, be-came absolute master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him abso-lute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height of Honour and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the bloud; par-ticularly Prince *Philibert de Sa-*

voy, and it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleness of spirit, which began to shine in the *Infanta don Carlos* (who was idolized by the Spaniards) he hastned his death. As for the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinand*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the Warres of *Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders*. He likewise sent most of the Grandees & persons whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousy to him, to Employments far from the Court; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he became the sole Arbitrator of the Monarchy, and absolute Master of his Master's will.

As

As for the *Queen*, whom the Laws of God and man forbade to be separated from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Duchess of *Olivarez*, her first Lady of Honour, that though she had the Title and outside of a Queen, she was little better than a slave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing necessary to propagate the species.

It will not be denied but that he had most rare endowments for a Minister of State; for the zeal and passion he had for to Aggrandize his Master and his Dominions, knew no bounds; He gave himself wholly to the transaction of publick Affairs;

E 5

info.

insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation; He was the declared enemy of all Presents, not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King; professing that all he had was devoted to the publick good, and that he did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say, That the reason why he received no presents, was, because he conceived that to be the onely way to continue in favour; and that by other wayes, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret of

heaping

heaping up treasure, without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40000. Crowns *per annum*; made himself great Master of the King's Wardrobe; Master of the Horse; and Great Chancellour of the *Indies*: which three offices were worth to him 200000. Crowns *per annum*; but much more considerable were the vast summes received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet set sail from Sevill and Lissbone, he caused to be shipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl Custom free, which he sent from his County of Olivarez; and selling the same in the *Indies* at four times their worth in Spain, caused

caused the Monies to be employed in Spices, Jewels, Indigoes, &c. which are at a low price, but of great value in Europe; so that without cozening the King he did this way gain many Millions, which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the King's service.

As for his zeal to augment his Master's greatness; some are of opinion, That the excess of so eminent a Virtue was in him a Vice, which produced great Mischiefs; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of that designe, that he feared not to discontent the People, the Nobility, the Princes, the Queen her self, so he might content the King, and carry on his design.

This blind passion carried him

him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in Spain divers privileges and Liberties, to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats*, an invention of his own, which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grievance to the Subject; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Privileges and Liber-

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Liberties, that they passed rather  
for a people recommended than  
subject to the Kings of Spain;*  
*whence it hath ever been Ar-  
canum Imperii amongst the  
Kings of Spain to endeavour to  
infringe those Priviledges that  
rendred suspitious the Loyalty  
of those people: Insomuch, that  
in all the Wars with France, the  
Kings of Spain durst not suffer  
their Armies to march that way.  
Those of Arragon, in that notable  
busines of Don Antonio Perez,  
were by Philip the second, not  
without much craft and force,  
brought into absolute subjecti-  
on: but the Catalonians conti-  
nued stedfast in the maintenance  
of their Priviledges, and very  
difficult to be reduced to such  
subjection; because being bor-  
derers*

Kingdome of Portugal. 95  
derers upon France by sea and  
land, they could commodiously  
receive thence assistance or suc-  
cour. Nevertheless the zeal  
of the said Duke put him up-  
on that attempt; so that at a Par-  
liament holden at Barcellona, the  
chief City of Catalonia, the jea-  
lous Catalonians took no small  
distast that the Duke endeavoured  
to invade their Priviledges,  
by not suffering their Commis-  
sioners to be covered in his pre-  
sence, which had used to be co-  
vered in the King's presence. Af-  
ter this the Duke proceeding in  
the like attempts to diminish  
their Priviledges, and yet to  
keep them in obedience, quar-  
tered Souldiers upon them after  
the fashion of Lombardy; but  
the Catalonians not being able  
to

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to endure the insolence of their  
Souldiers, took Arms, killed and  
drave away their Souldiers, kil-  
led also their Vice-Roy, the  
*Conde di Coloma*, and put them-  
selves under the protection of  
the *French*. Thus was lost the  
most populous part of all *Spain*,  
a Countrey above 800. miles in  
compass, and the onely Coun-  
try of all *Spain*, wherein is to be  
found all materials necessary for  
making and rigging ships: The  
Castles, Mannors, Villages, great  
Towns, and Cities stand so  
thick, that they seem rather one  
continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the in-  
expressible losse of the Kingdom  
of *Portugal*, with all the depend-  
encies upon that Crown in the  
East and West Indies, *Africa*,  
and

Kingdome of *Portugal*. 97  
and *Tercera* Islands, by the mis-  
carriage of the Count *Olivarez*  
in discontentsing that Nation;  
which hath been before related.  
Also the Duke of *Medina*  
*Sidonia*, whose sister was now  
Queen of *Portugal*, with some  
other discontented Nobles of  
*Andaluzia* resolved to Can-  
tonize all *Andaluzia*, and the  
Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be  
Head thercof. But the Duke *Oli-  
varez* by his cunning extinguish-  
ed this fire in the Birth; for with  
much sweetnesse and fair words  
he drew the Duke of *Medina*  
*Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and secured  
his person; and sent another  
Governour with such Instruc-  
tions, that he satisfied or terrified  
all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one up-  
on

on the neck of another, awaked  
the Court of Spain, and so start-  
led them, that they now began

to double their diligence and  
circumspection, insomuch that  
the Councel of State late con-  
stantly morning and evening, to  
provide against the many storms  
that threatned on every side.

Nevertheless the Count Olivarez cast all the miscarriages in  
Portugal upon the Infanta; and  
laboured as much as possibly he  
could to hinder her from  
coming to Court, lest she should  
justify her self, and cast a foul  
blot upon his Reputation; there-  
fore she being sent out of Portu-  
gal, was by Olivarez means con-  
fined in Extremadura, and after-  
wards at Ocania near Madrid,  
where she was not allowed ne-

cessaries;

cessaries; which made her at  
length privately fly away to Ma-

Besides the Infanta, he had  
also much discontented the chief  
Heads of the Grandees of Spain;  
the house of Lermia, the house of  
Toledo, the Duke of Alva, the  
Duke of Ferrandino, the Duke

of Oliva of Hiar, the Dukes of Maqueda,  
Lemos, Fuentecalida, Altami-  
re, &c. All either ruined or dis-  
graced by the Duke's means.  
Onely the Conde de Monterey,  
and the Marquess de Leganes  
were thought worthy by Olivarez  
to have part in the Govern-  
ment; two men of mean ex-  
traction & Fortune, but by their  
prodigious exactions (for which  
they were called *los dos Ladrones*,  
(the two Thieves) were raised to  
incredible

incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were so much incensed, that they all withdrew themselves from Court, none waiting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that *Olivarez* now was said to be sole Servant, as sole Master of his Catholick Ma-jesty.

The favour of this Count *Olivarez*, Duke of St. *Lucar*, (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King, that all the world believéd it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resists all storms; and that it was never to be shaken, neither by the Winds of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of Persecu-tion, nor yet by the Tempests which

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which often arise in Kings Courts.

The maine motives to the disgrace of this Duke, were the unfortunate successes of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilst he had the managing thereof. In the losse of *Ormus*, *Goa* and all those other vast Dominions in the East Indies, the losis of *Brasile* and the *Terceras Islands*, of the King-dome of *Portugal* and the Prin-cipality of *Catalonia*, of *Rossil-lion*, and a part of *Burgundy*; of *Hesdin* and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of divers strong Towns in *Luxem-burg*, of that most important Place *Brisach*: The impoverishi-ment and almost ruine of the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and Dutchy of *Milan*: the losse of above two hundred ships at sea:

the

the extorting from the Subjects endowments; for abating the au-  
by Fift fruits, &c. All these were gravity of the Spaniard, and  
things laid together made the mixing it with the courtesie of  
world desire by his fall to see the French; she oft visited the  
rise of the Monarchy, and by his boldiery about Madrid, dis-  
disgrace to set up the reputation coursed with the Captains, took  
of the King, and reformation of order for their pay, encouraged  
them to serve faithfully the King,  
the State.

But desires effect little, there caused Justice to be administered  
must be vigorous endeavours to with integrity, gave often au-  
remove such a favourite, with audience to all sorts, discontented  
resolution to ruine or be ruined, none in the raising of monies,  
no medium there; When none and in all affaires behaved her  
other durst venture to hang the self with such an heroick discre-  
bell about the Cat's neck, it was tition, that all men esteemed her  
undertaken by the Queen. the most deserving Queen that

It happened that the King ever Spain had: the fame of her  
going in person to his Army in merit, that had been buried so  
~~Catalonia~~, the Queen was left many yeares, arrived to the  
Gouvernesse at Madrid, where King's ear at his return to Ma-  
she had opportunity to make drid, where she took occasion  
known her rare qualities and to speak of the Interest of the  
endow-  
Mon-

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Monarchy, of the losse of King-  
domes and ruine of Armies, the  
want of money, the continual  
complaints of subjects: and that  
the King might not imagine she  
spake in opposition to the Duke,  
she authorized all with the testi-  
monies of some of the princi-  
pal Ministers of State, who had  
already agreed to second her  
so soon as she had broken the  
ice; amongst whom was the  
Count de Castrillo, who was the  
more forward herein, not one-  
ly because he was a lover of the  
*Publick*, but also because he was  
brother to the Marques *de Car-  
pio* who marryed the Duke's sis-  
ter, whereby he had *Don Lewis  
de Haro* (the present favourite)  
who was the onely nephew of  
the Duke, yet disinherited by  
him*

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him to the end that he might ad-  
vance his bastard.  
The King considering their  
discourse, began to be perswaded  
at length that if the Duke had  
any longer the managery of the  
State, all would come to ruine;  
hereupon every day abating the  
servour of his affections towards  
him, he would sometimes re-  
proach the Duke, that he was ill  
informed, and sometimes that  
he was a most unfortunate man:  
The Duke fore-seeing his de-  
clination, demanded leave to  
retire himself from the Court;  
whereto the King answered  
coldly, my Lord, we ought  
both of us to devise some reme-  
dy for these misfortunes. In the  
mean time it was noised abroad  
that the favour of the Duke was

so shaken that one shock more would down with it to the ground; all men blessing and that was once the King's Nurse, commanding the Queen, crying *D. Anna de Guevara*, partly out of that the *Isabels* were ever zealous to the Kings service, & partly tunate to the Monarchy of Spain to be revenged on the Dutchess, *Isabel of Portugal*, wife of King as the King was to pass by night *John the 1<sup>st</sup>.* overthrew the info from his lodgings to the Queens, lent favour of *Alvarez de Luna*, & she put her self in the passage, discharged her husbands King casting her self at the King's feet, dome of the tyranny of that and having protested that she favourite. *Isabella of Castile* de- was not there to demand any monstrated to *Ferdinand* her grace at his Majestie's hands, but Husband, that in the King's to render to the Crown of Spain Court, the King's favourite the greatest service that it could ought to be none but the Queens receive; she laid that her mo- that the Subjects were born one therly affection enforced her to ly to obey, and the King to com- discover to his Majesty, what mand. Lastly, that the happy re- perhaps many others durst not moval of this most puissant fa- for humane respects. The King vourite could be hoped from no giving her leave to speak freely, other hand but of *Isabella de Burbon*. she represented unto him the

general affliction of his people, well content, having given her the calamity of his Kingdomes milk for the good of her King, the abuses committed in hi<sup>e</sup> Re<sup>o</sup> sacrifice her bloud for the venues, the many losses on every side, and the sad condition of the Prince. The King having heark-whole Monarchy of Spain; shewed unto her with much attending him, that these evils were the judgements of God upon him, answered *Haveis hablado verdades*, You have told me the for suffering the government of truth.

his Kingdomes which God ha<sup>d</sup> appointed for him onely, to continue in the hands of another. After this appears upon the stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) that now it was high time that the Infanta Margarita de Savoy his Majesty should be out of his minority, and at least that he would have compassion on the both before & after her leaving Prince his Son, who ran away to Portugal, being secretly come zard to be simple King of Castile from Ocania, where she had been or lesse; concluding, that if she in a manner confined, and ar-had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, bein

her in the Council of State. Nevertheless the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that she should have opportunity to speak with the King for two houres space.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her safe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after so great sufferings, she might once more appear in the presence of his Majesty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errors of others, made a brief Relation of all things past in *Portugal*, making it appear that she was innocent, and that the losse of *Portugal* was to be attributed to the carelessness and negligence, if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time failed

not

not to help out the *Infanta* in all her discourse, which left so deep an impression in the heart of the King, that it may truly be said, That the mortal wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To dispatch him the sooner, it was represented to the King what little respect the *Grandees* bare now to his Majesty, not waiting upon him as they were wont, but all retiring themselves. The King asked the Marques of *Carpio* what was the reason hereof? Who replied, That being little accounted of by the Duke, they judged it more meet to forbear the services they owed his Majesty, than to lie under the suspicion of the Duke, and to give him occasion by their re-

F 4 sidence.

sidence at Court, to make them feel the effects of his jealousy. To help forward, there happened a memorable accident in *Segovia*, where six men masked, entring by force into the Gouvernour's house, who imagining them to be Robbers, offered them money, and all that he had, so they would not defile his Wife, and defloure his Daughters: One of them answered, That they were not come to rob him, but to serve the King, and delivering a paper into his hands, told him, that if he would save his Life, he should go immediately to *Madrid*, and present this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King himself, that it contained affairs very secret, and of great importance to the

the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatening to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marquess of *Grana*, Ambassador in *Madrid* for the Emperor having received a letter from the Emperor to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew every day worse and worse, what if speedy order were no tak

taken, all would be ruined. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part, of what he should doe therein, and so had audience of the King, where it may well be imagined with what violence he prest the affairs against the favourite.

To all these, this also was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos*, the onely Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers and servants given him, after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the King's base sons of the same age had a Court formed him,

was

was declared *Generalissimo* of *Portugal*, Prince of the Sea, and Grand Prior of *Castile* for the Order of *Malta*; and named *Don John de Austria*; and had the Marques of *Castaneda* given him for his Governour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don John* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Calderona*, a *Comedian*, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantnesse; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being solicited by the *Queen*, formed a List of the Servants that were to

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serve the Prince in his Court now  
to be erected, because she was  
of the Age of Fourteen yeares;  
giving notice to the Duke that  
provision might be made of all  
things necessary for a Court: The  
Duke took the List and changed  
a grcat number in the same,  
which displeased the King ex-  
tremely, having been before for  
other reasons sufficiently mo-  
ved.*

After the King spake of the  
*Princes Lodgings*, desiring to  
know the Duke's Opinion; who  
answered, That his Highnesse  
would be very well in the  
Lodgings of the *Infanta* Cardi-  
nal deceased: But why, my  
Lord, ( replied the King ) will  
not he be better in those Lodg-  
ings you are in at present, which

*Kingdome of Portugal. 117*

are the very Lodgings that  
my Father and I. had being  
Princes? The Duke was with  
this struck dumbe; perceiving  
well that his disgrace drew near:  
For that very evening his Ma-  
jesty wrote him a Billet with his  
own Hand, whereby he forbad  
him to meddle any more in the  
Government; the Duke read  
this Billet without any disturb-  
ance, resolving not to discharge  
his mind, but to his Wife onely,  
to whom he sent the Note by a  
Post to *Loeches*.

Next day she came weeping  
to her Husband; and after two  
houres discourse went to speak  
with the King, who soon dis-  
patcht her. The same day she  
cast her self with Tears at the  
Queen's feet, beseeching her to  
inter-

intercede for them; The Queen also gave her a short answer, *What God, the people, and evil successes have done, the King nor I can undone.* This businesse was not known to any but *Don Lewis de Haro*, of whom the King made use to talk with the Duke about some secret affairs. This *Don Lewis de Haro* is Nephew to the Duke, but so hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was sister to the Duke, he would not once send to visit him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis* carried himself so Nobly, that casting himself at the King's feet, he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevo-  
cable, it would please his Maje-  
sty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour,

as

as the Justice of his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three dayes in his *Pa-  
lace*; that he should assist at the Councels and Assemblies, and give Audience for his particular affaers.

The same day the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the King's Lodgings at his pleasure; but he sent to demand Audience of the King, which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he spake more then a quarter of an hour; But the King seemed to be careless of what the Duke said; who having made an end, went immediately into a *Junta*, where he shewed himself

himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that they said afterwards one to another, *What the Devil aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally, that evening, being St. Anthonies day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the Palace: And the next morning being Sunday, the joy was so universal, that had it not been a little curbed by the fear that men had, that the Duke by his craft would regain the King's favour, there would have been publick Bonfires; however all that day the Fruiterers and Bakers threw their Wares to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excesse of joy and contentment.

*Mon-*

Monday the King, Queen, Prince, Infanta, and Dutchess of Mantua, passing all in one Coach towards the Carmelites, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *God save the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die.* There arrived also an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy which was taken for the disgrace of the Duke.

Tuesday the Dutchess with extraordinary submissiveness, attempted again to make an accommodation, but all in vain, whereat the Duke was so enraged against the Queen, whom he looked upon as the sole cause of his disfavour, that as soon as the King was departed to goe to

the

the Escorial , he carried himself in the Councils and Junta's in such a manner, that he made the world believe he was yet to stay, which not onely cooled the general joy, but amazed the Queen so greatly , that that night she wrote a most pressing Letter to the King concerning him.

*Thursday evening*, the King returning towards Madrid, asked whether the Duke was retired, it was answered, No. The King in a chafe turning to *Don Lewis de Haro*, saying, *What doth the man stay for to be thrust out?* hereupon the Duke seeing no more hopes left , prepared himself to be gone.

*Friday* about one of the clock afternoon, he departed not without much artifice ; For as the Coaches

Coaches with six Horses waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchin , and put himself into an ill favoured Coach drawn with four Mules , where having drawn the Curtains , and placed himself between two Jesuites , as if he had been going to execution , he took his way by the street of *Atocha*, at the same time that his Family in his velvet Coaches passed the ordinary way , where they were met with a company of Boycs , that thinking the Duke was there, discharged a showre of stones at the Coaches ; but being shewn that the Duke was not there, they ceased; so that the Duke by this subtily arrived safe at *Loches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

Now

Now the consequences of this disgrace of Olivarez, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which Olivarez resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count Olivarez being at Madrid, twelve yeares before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Margarita Spinola*,

*Margarita Spinola*, whose Father was a Genoway, and Mother a Spaniard. This Lady, *Don Francisco de Valeasar*, Alcalde of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in Spain, although he had a wife, maintained at his charges, and with profuse presents and Jewels, kept her wholly to himself. At length Olivarez with much difficulty, got a share in her also; and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the son of the Alcalde, who nevertheless understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idly by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which

which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without Father or Mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to any thing, but onely under the name of *Valeasir*, he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to declare thus, till upon his death-bed, and then rather out of charity, then belief that he was his son. So then by the name of *Julian Valeasir* he went first into the *Indies*, where for some Roguery he was condemned to be hanged; but because the vice-

King

King there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he served as a common Souldier, but was very debauch't and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, sent to search out this vagabond *Valeasir*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeasir* could be found, he had married *D. Isabella de Azeveta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheless November 1641. to the astonishment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his son, and declared him so by a publick act by the good will and pleasure of his Majesty, wherein he names him, *Don*

*Henry*

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*The History of the  
Henry Philippe de Guzman, his  
apparent of the Count de Olivarez,  
and of the Dutchy of Saint  
Lucar, so soon as it shall please his  
Majesty in acknowledgement of  
his services, to make him  
**Grandee of Spain;** because the  
Title of Duke in Castile is not  
given but to those that may stand  
covered in the King's presence.*

*Olivarez advertized all Ambassadours and Grandees hereof  
to the great displeasure of all his  
Family and kindred; then re-  
solves to marry him with one of  
the principal Ladies of Spain.  
To which end he cast his eye up-  
on the first Lady of the Court,  
*Donna Juana de Palesco*, daugh-  
ter to the Constable of Castile,  
who for Nobleness of bloud is  
not to be equalled by any the*

*Subjects*

*Kingdome of Portugal. 129*  
Subjects of that Kingdome. For  
he shews in the Arms of his Pre-  
decessors, five Royal Quarters.  
To accomplish this match, it  
was necessary to annul the for-  
mer marriage by an order from  
Rome; which, notwithstanding  
the Protests of the woman, was  
solemnly broken. In pursuance  
whereof Olivarez treated for a  
match with the said Lady, and in  
spite of her Father and kindred,  
obtained her for his Bastard.  
And here one might observe the  
base spirits of Flatterers, for all  
the Grandees, all the Nobility of  
the Court, all Officers of State,  
went to give *Don Henry* joy of  
his Marriage, treating him by  
the Title of Excellency, and  
giving him respect fitter for a  
King then a subject. In the mean-

*G: time*

130 *The History of the  
time he became so ridiculous a  
personage in his carriage, that  
not being accustomed to such  
Ceremonies, he fell into great  
absurdities, which made some  
Italians say, that Don Henry was  
a plowman dressed like a King.*

A Palace was provided for Don Henry, and he received the habit of Alcantara, with a Commanderie of ten thousand Crownes, and was declared a Gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, with promise to have the Charge of President of the Indies, and all to make way to be Governour to the Prince; for which purpose the Prince, was kept under the government of the Dutchesse of Olivarez, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accustomed time.

*Kingdome of Portugal. 131  
time. Now the hatred was so  
general and so great against Don  
Henry, who could not forbear  
his base carriage and behaviour  
that the people sang publickly,*

*Harry, a Man of two Names  
and two Wives; a Son of two Fa-  
thers and two Mothers. The  
Devil take him that owns thee.*

Upon the fall of the Count Olivarez, Don Henry immediately lost the Title of Excellency, his great train, and the King's favour, and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men. The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for the

the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adulteress, whereunto I answered, I had rather *Donna Anna* were taken for my daughter and a Whore, than chaste and a wife of such a base Fellow.

Not long after D. Henry died without issue, and his Father the Count Olivarez of grief ended his dayes, at the House where he was confined. The one ending like a Comet after a great blaze for a short time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a Snuff.

F I N I S.